by the United States, there appears to be but slight hope

It was rumored here today that the seizure of Vera Cruz may make the United States responsible for the payment of \$12,000,000 quarterly, representing the interest on Mexican bonds; 60 per cent of the customs receipts at this port have been laid aside by contract for the purpose of the next payment of interest due in August. The possibility of such a complication is increased, it was declared in some quarters today, by the fact that European bondholders must be satisfied and must go on the interest-paying roll of the United States under the present occupation

## Funston's Troops Are Disembarked

Cheering Bluejackets Cover Battleships as "Fighting Fifth" Lands From Transports and Takes Over Task of Holding Captured

City.

#### By Lieut. CHARLES M. MAIGNE, U. S. A., Retired. (Staff Correspondent of The Washington Times.)

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, April 30 .- The "Fighting Fifth," the crack brigade of the army when it comes to rapid-fire action during war time, commanded by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston, today finds itself quartered in the barracks, which, for more than a century, have been occupied principally by Mexican soldiery.

The barracks, deserted when the first American troops set foot on Mexican soil, by General Maas, military governor of the city, have been whipped into shape, have been given a thorough cleaning out, and this afternoon are floating the Stars and Stripes.

General Funston will here make his headquarters during the American occupation of the city.

#### SAILORS CHEER DEBARKING TROOPS.

"Allies" In Capital

American, British, German, and French Residents of

Mexico City, Ready With Rifles, Could Defend

Themselves for More Than 20 Hours

MEXICO CITY. April 20.-"I'm the | the 1,560 peaceful Chinamen, who do the

correspondent of the London Express," laundry work of the city-a business

said a newly arrived young Englishman, which the Mexicans do not begrudge

entering the British Club in Mexico them-will take what fate doles out to

Every Englishman in Mexico City is lean fighting men during the battle of Mexico City about a year ago, and more offices, strangely enough, are furnished.

n part, by the Mexican covernment. There are about 700 Britishers in the apital, including perhaps 100 women and children.

The Germans in the capital number about 1,000, including 800 men, most of the fighters was to reach the home of President Madero, which was situated in the Colonia Roma district. After the hom assessment of the fighters was to reach the home of President Madero, which was situated in the Colonia Roma district. After the home selzed that and shelled it and burned it to the ground, there was no more trouble in that part of town.

er of "allies" up to 2,100.

There would be more than this num- German, English, Spanish and Amer

In Case of Attack.

Now Total 3,000

The regiments of the Funston com-, tect the farmers and insure a supply mand began leaving the army transports which brought them here, at rapid progress as possible. From out in the harbor, the thousands of jackies and marines, aboard battleships, lined decks and covetous; t eir military brothers go

their military brothers go impeare for what may be iting times than their officers hope for.

It developed today the snipers who were driven Cruz, are now terrorizing and gardeners. The fame if they furnished the "griders with food. As a result been a shortage of chickens arm products during the stage of the control of the work of the work of the control of the work of the wo

sion of the War Department to extend

olunteers. We'll furnish you with a

orills, with the German volunteers are requent, and they have entered into the spirit of self-defense so heartily.

hat they have even purchased horses |

bout 460 men, now. The census of 1910, taken in days of

Spaniards in Mexico City at that time, and 24,212 Spaniards in all of Mexico. It is probable that these figures are

about the same today, for the Spaniards have not fled from the country as have members of other nationalities. They outled the very well. They own all

the grocery stores not only in the capital, but in Mexico itself. They control the liquor, or pulque, business, and the tobacco business. Much of the farming

is done by them. About the only interests they have left untouched are mining, which is done by Americans, and dry goods, which is in the hands of the French.

It is probably because they are so recovering and have selved so much of

prosperous and have seized so much of the country's business that Spaniards

are so cordially hated by Mexicans and are invariably mistreated and robbed in Mexican revolutionists. If the Span-

ards in Mexico City have organized a

referse corps they are keeping the fact secret, in order not to arouse Mexican

that Spanierds were arming, it might be necessary for the government, in order

necessary for the government, in order to satisfy the populace, to take their

arms away from them.

The 400 Japanese in the capital are fully prepared to defend themselves, but

If it were known in the capital

volunteer cavairy

tifle when you go to drill."

ports which brought them here, at the was established here today in charge of landing was slow, but the infantry and artillery organizations made as rapid progress as possible. From out

cupation. Robert J. Kerr, civil governor, was rapidly organizing his forces for the administration of the affairs of the city.

The heartlest appreciation is shown here, especially by han officials, for the excellent work of Sir Lionel Carden, British ambassador in Mexico City, and Admiral Cradock in obtaining the release of Americans held in the capital and other interior cities. Another refugee train from the capital arrived late yesterday. There were thirty Americans and several Germans, and Englishmen aboard.

All refugees here are being plied with questions as to their knowledge of reports that Huerta is preparing to flee Mexico. Reports here declared Huerta has several million dollars deposited in Belgium or Paris banks, and has made

Belgium or Paris banks, and has made all preparations for flight to the west coast, where he plans to board a ves-

them, if conditions are disturbed.

It is not believed, in case the city was thrown into militant turmoil, that "silies" would have to defend them-selves for more than 29 hours.

NO PHONOGRAPH.

Secretary of State Bryan and

Secretar yof War Garrison

went into conference with the

President at 12:40 p. m., but

although apparently cheerful

over the information they

were carrying to the chief

executive, they declined to

I am a graphophone now that

records sounds," Mr. Bryan

state what it was

which emits them."

SAYS MR. BRYAN

## ENVOYS MAY SEEK CONSENT TO TRUCE

United States Merely "Assumes" That Hostilities Will Cease—Diplomats Call.

The United States "assumes" hostiliies, so far as this nation is concerned will cease during mediation of its differences with Mexico. It has not formally or informally received or approved any proposal from the Latin-

Th iswas made plain today by Secopinion was given to the A. B. C. me diators today reagrding their consideration of an armistice to this effect. "The opinion states that this government assumes hostilities will not be ntinued," said Bryan.

Mr. Bryan insisted that Ambassador Mr. Bryan insisted that Ambassador Da Gama's visit yesterday was in no manner related to the consideration of the armistice plan by the mediators. The fleet and army forces will remain in Mexican waters. The entire martial status quo will be maintained; Mr. Bryan said. Except for unforseen circumstances, such as an attack upon the American troops or some overt act. cumstances, such as an attack upon the American troops or some overt act which might force this Government to renew hostilities, the armed forces of the Government will make no further accessive move rending mediation over-

Teday the envoys expected to take steps to secure a tentative, if not an open consent, from Huerta and Carranza to suspend military operations. The reported objections of Carranza to such a course loomed up as the most serious obstrate. such a course loomed up as the most serious obstacle. Eryan said he was not advised today

regarding reports that Uruguay, Paraguay, and possibly Guatemala and other Latin American countries would like to be represented on the mediation board. Practically every member of the Latin-American diplomatic corps, as well as Ambassador Van Bernstorff, of German, y, and many European diplomats, conferred with Bryan today recepting conferred with Bryan today regarding the Mexican situation. Approval of the mediation plan was given by many of the diplomats. All are hopeful, but many are doubtful, of its ultimate suc-

After his call on the Secretary of State, the German ambassador said he "thought" Huerta had agreed to an armistice, but when pressed for further information said: "No. I have nothing official about that. That was just my

idea."

Ambassador Chinda, of Jaopan. also called on Mr. Bryan today. He refused to tell the purpose of his visit. Asked whether it was true Japan had refused to act for Huerta in diplomatic refused to act for Huerta in diplomatic negotiations with the United States, the ambassador repdied: "There is no confirmation of the re-

# HOWARD DISPROVES

been entirely disproved by a telegram received from Admira' Howard, in

of Mexico. Secretary Daniels this morning made gard all repots of a sensational nathe ewith extreme suspicion if not con-firmed by dispatches received at the Every happening of the slightest in-

the yest coast of Mexico during the day does not indicate either that anything is being suppressed or that anything serious has happened. Communication with the west coast is largely by wireless, and unless something of a stratling nature occurs dispatches are held until after midnight, when the atmosphere conditions are favorable."

The te-egram from Admiral Howard after positively denying reports of a bombardment, says the Haleigh reports to him that there was a serious to the surface three principal conditions to peace. after positively denying reports of a bombardment, says the Raleigh re-ports to him that there was a serious incendiary fire in Manzanillo, which

Just sign your name to this list."

It is a matter of fact that an army of about 3.600 foreigners could be organized in Mexico City on a few hours.

Every Englishman notice. The volunteers would gather in lie also said the news of mediation is invocably received by the better class of Manatlan citizens. ord reported Madre Island, 100 miles south of Mazatlan, ed. He said prisoners and a Madre Island who comes here joins the British colony the Colonia Roma district where nearly all of the foreign embassics are lo-cated.

This district was entered by the Mexreparates have been sent to

# NO CRISIS ON ROADS;

Denial that there is a crisis in the Together with the British volunteers. The fore gn battleships at Vera Cruz be Germans would make a fighting all lie near the terminal of the rail-force in the foreign colony of 1,500 men. road that leads to Mexico City. Empty There are also, perhaps, 600 Frenchmen cars are kept there in readiness for the who are prepared to join the force of forceign self-defense, bringing the number of "allies" up to 2,100.

Cars are kept there in readiness for the word that marines are needed in the Mexican capital and, if the railroad line swere not cut, some 8,000 Ameriby Clifford Thorne, of Iowa, in presenting the argument of eight Middle Westtern railroad commissions at the Interor of men, however, ready with rifles can marines might reach the city with-it bacame necessary for foreigners in less than 24 hours, not to mention a mexico City to defend themselves large number of Japanese marines who can marines might reach the city with-in less than 24 hours, not to mention a

Mr. Therne pointed out that the comrainst riots or mob violence. The would be rushed on a 35-hour trip from mission, in refusing the roads an adverge but secret, but is believed to include vance in 1916, held that in order to have sufficient revenue a company should be able to pay its operating expenses and fixed charges in the sufficient revenue accompany should be able to pay its operating expenses and people, can be elected. vance in 1910, held that in order to have and a able to pay its operating expenses and fe fixed charges, including interest and taxes, and have a sum left over equiva-lent to 7½ per cent on its common

> The carriers' own exhibits in this case, Thorne deciared, show that last year the railroads, as a whole, in the Eastern district, had 8.07 per cert left over after meeting these expenses, and during the last five years they averaged during the last live years they averaged 8.65 per cert, as compared with 7.59 per cent for the preceding five-year period. The net operating income of the roll-roads in the last four years had been greater than for any like period in his-

Thorne charged that the railroads at the United States Weather Bureau and Afficek's: had inaugurated 'a national propoganda' to influence the public in the rate matter. He asked the commission to ignore the warnings of disaster to follow an unfavorable decision, desaring that the same warnings were given by the reads when the 1916 case was up, and before that when the North-ern Securities decision was before the

said, "and not a phonograph Supreme Court, and that the railroads had not suffered through these decis-After the conference neither Louis Brandels will follow Mr. Thorse late today or tomorrow morning. The rathroads will close the arguments towould make a statement.

## HERE ARE ISSUES IN COLORADO MINE WAR

The strike in the Southern Colorado coal fields already has cost between seventy-five and 175 lives, and a money loss of more

While the miners have made seven demands upon the owners, the entire armed conflict depends upon the first demand, recognition

John D. Rockefeller, jr., controlling the companies involved, has testified before a Congressional committee that "we are prepared to spend our last dollar" before recognizing the union.

The demands of the union follow: First-Recognition of the union.

Second-A ten per cent advance in wages, on the tonnage and day wage scale, which is practically in accord with the Wyoming

Third-An eight-hour day for all classes of labor in and about the coal mines and at the coke ovens.

Fourth-Pay for all narrow work and dead work, which includes brushing, timbering, removing falls, handling impurities, etc. Fifth-Check weighment at all mines, to be elected by the miners

without interference by company officials. Sixth-The right to trade in any store and the right to choose boarding places and doctors.

Seventh-The enforcement of the Colorado mining laws and the abolition of the mine guard system which has prevailed in the mining camps of Colorado for many years.

## MEDIATORS BEGIN DRAFTING FORMAL PEACE PROPOSALS

Work was begun by the A. B. C. mediators this morning on the formal drafting of proposals to be laid before the United States, Provisional President Huerta of Mexico: and General Carranza, commander-in-chief of the constitutionalists, for a peaceful adjustment of domestic and international relations.

The mediators have before them the "unofficial" information regarding the maximum demands upon which each will insist. It is the task of the mediators to reduce these to issues which can be adjusted by arbitration, and these they will suggest for consideration and further nego-

#### VILLAAS DELIVERER.

Despite the satisfaction expressed must include this morning in official circles over scheme which will give all Mexicans an charge of the ships on the west coast the formal announcement that Carquire co-operation of all factional ranza had accepted the "principle" of leaders. The mediators themselves are This official statement was made mediation, it can be said with authorpublic by the Navy Department today. It that absolutely no assurances have those individuals, as the past efforts the control of the United States along this line. come from the rebel chieftain that he come from the rebel chieftain that he have been nullified by Huerta taking will cease hostilities against Huerta.

On the other hand, it is understood on the ground that they were the denied he ever promised to restore ground until every building in the place occupied by Federal soldiers. will cease hostilities against that the United States Government is not representative not particularly anxious that such hostilities should cease. There seems

terest is being given out promptly by the department and the Secretary hopes that unconfirmed rumors will be carefully investigated and confirmed before being published. The Secretary desires to thank the press for the care they have exercised so far, and wishes to explain that a failure to hear from the yest coast of Mexico during the day does not indicate either that anything looking to Generals Villa and Carranza, particularly to Villa, as the ultimate deliverers of Mexico from the present state of conflict and disorder. The Administration is greatly satisfied over the protection now being given Americans and other foreigners by rebel commanders, and official bulletins issued by the State Department frequently call attention to the contrast between this treatment and that resorted to by the federals.

tions to peace.
The United States will insist stub-

Incendiary fire in Manzanillo, which probably gave rise to the report.

Continued fighting between federals and rebels at Maxitien and Acapaico was rejorted by Adairal Foward lie assessed the news of mediation of the continued fighting between federals will resist to the last, apparation. Carranza already has an envoy to this city to represent him before the mediators. The United States acts through the Assessed the news of mediation of himself. ay in the choice of a successor.

These demands, despite the optimism of the Administration, set the pathway of the Administration, set the pathway of mediation with many pitfalls.

John Lind, who served for many months in Mexico as President Wilson's personal representative, at a long conference this morning, explained to the Postal and Conference of the conference of t

plained to the Fresident his views on several phases of the situation. From a high diplomatic source, close to the Secretary of State, it was learn-ed that the position of the United States was substantially as follows: For Full and Free Election. .

THORNE DECLARES For Full and Free Election. .

"The United States desires peace for all time with Mexico. It desires that the restored Praeger Doubles Service to peace and prosperity shall be restored to that republic by the Mexicans them. selves. The United States is big railroad industry, necessitating a 5 per enough to insist on no humiliating concent increase in freight rates, was made cessions. It can never recognize Huerta or any government of which he is an important part. But it will ald the med ating powers in putting into effect a plan of government, commission or individual, that can conduct Mexican affairs pending arrangement of an election plan whereby a new Mexican present system,

## THE WEATHER REPORT.

The forecast for the District of Colun.bia—Fair cooler tonight; Friday fair and cool. Maryland—Fair and cooler tonight; Friday fair; north to northeast winds. Virginia-Fair and cooler tonight; Frirail- day fair; north to northeast winds.

> The temperature today as registered U. S. BUREAU AFFLECK'S.

TIDE TABLE. Low tide 5:07 a. m. and 6:09 p. SUN TABLE

have been nullified by Huerta taking possession of the polling places and by

armed forces massed for action to prevent outrages against Americans and their property. It cannot withdraw its ships and troops on the mere promise that order is to be naintained. There must be some sort of substantial guar-antee of this. There must be outlined a drastic plan of action by the adinterim government whereby operations shall be curbed."

In every conversation the Secretary

State has had with the mediators he has emphasized the fact that this fair. But he has insisted, however, that the day of mere promises has passed. There must come assurances of per formances from all factions. ors have accepted this to the extent dealing with Huerta and Carranza and having both agree to accept media-

s huryling to this city Rafael Zusaran-

## WILL COLLECT MAIL TWICE ON SUNDAYS

Abolish Long Wait of Sabbath Night.

leters mailed in Washington on Sun- Itchy, Covered With Pimples and Most dered that two collections be made of the Sabbath instead of one, as under the collected at 7 o'clock each Sunday even-

To facilitate the speedy delivery, of

disclosed that more than 19,000 letters lying in a mail box twelve to thirteen fo'clock.

inauguration of a 4 o'clock Sun-



## PICTURES MADERO MEXICO'S BETRAYER

Climbed to Power, Then Deserted Cause of People, Says Book by De Lara.

A picture of Francisco I. Madero, the nurdered president of Mexico, as an carry into effect the land reforms which he preached, a man false to the people is drawn in a book on Mexico, which

is drawn in a book on Mexico, which has just been written by Gutlerrez De Lara and Edcumb Pinchon.

The title of the volume is "The Mexican People; Their Struggle for Freedom." It is likely to be found of special interest at this time, when Maxicar of feirs are noiding the world's attention. If the view of De Lara is correct, Madero, high as were supposed to be his ideals, was not the man to put reforms into force and consequently his death by no means meant that Mexico would not eventually be led into the light.

light.

De Lara was one of the Mexican revolutionists who was thrown into jail in Los Anegeles on orders from Washington before the 1910 revolution broke out. He writes with apparent familiarity with the inwardness of the revolution-

Adopts American Methods.

The Madero family, rich and influential, is of Jewish origin. Most of United States. Francisco, when he be- sel of their leaders pr came a candidate for the presidency against Porfirio Diaz, adopted the American plan of traveling through the United States Cavalry, country and addressing the people & Holbrook, commanding rectly. This was a novelty in Mexico idad by noon. As so

up to that time.

De Lara, who says Madero was a two troops will be set

The Lara who says Madero was a two troops will be set De Lara, who says Madero was a "bourgeois idealist" and an "academic politician," asserts that Diaz foolishly allowed himself to become irritated at some of the attacks on him by Madero, and announced he would not be a candidate for re-election. Madero formally came out for president on a radical platform, including a free ballot, restoration of lands of the common people, and non-eligibility of executive officers for a second term. This made Madero the ido: of the people, and Diaz, becoming alarmed, threw him into iail, and when the elections came due in July. 1910, had himself proclaimed president of Mexico.

Diaz, even then, did not understand the full measure of the revolut. He released Francisco, and allowed him to leave the country. But Madero returned, continued campaigning, the peons armed and the revolution started in carnest.

According to De Lara, the cientificos wakened to the fact that Madero would prove as convenient a tool as

'B'ourgeois Idealist."

Frail of physique, caring nothing for usiness, a student and a dreamer, De De Lara declares Madero was "a constitutional President under false pretenses," and that he denied the popular cause after election. As President, he paid his brother, Gustavo Madero, \$700,000 out of the national treasury virtually as a gift, filled the offices with members of his own family and cientificos, and built up a new cientifico machine to plunder the people. The army was increased, the Standard Oil Company favored, the reform laws were repudiated and De Lara says that at a banquet given in his honor by a group of the cientificos.

The camp extends a mile along forbes canyon. Beeing armed men swarming the hillieide, the defenders sprang to the shelter of mine buildings and to a machine gun mounted above the superintendent's office.

For half an hour the firing continued, the defenders doing effective work with their machine guns. Then it became "leaded." removing the principal means of defense. For three hours with their means of defense.

Cannot Withdraw Forces.

"The United States must keep its irmed forces massed for action to pretent outrages against Americans and heir property. It cannot withdraw its

Calls Madero Betrayer.

The people, disheartened, determin ed they would no longer fight for man but for a cause. De Lara says they have learned the great lesson of democracy, that the individual can-not assume the functions of collectiv-ity. On the whole, if his picture be-true, Madero, after climbing to power y talking reforms to the people, pro ceeded to betray the people, either through incompetence and impotence or by design. This is a radically dif-ferent view than the American people have entertained.

In the event of war with Mexico, the ranks of chaplains will be swelled by eight Catholic priests whose services were volunteered at the Waite House yesterday by the Rev. Lewis Hern, representing the Catholic archbishops in matters relating to chaplains.

The priests volunteering to go to the front are the Rev. John J. Brady, New York; the Rev. Francisco Vasquez Gomez, New York; the Revs. S. Hugh Ryan and Theodore Petersen, of the Catholic University; the Rev. William P. Sherman, of Freeland, Pa., son of the famous General Sherman; the Rev. William Colbert, Winnebago, Minn.; the Rev. James A. Harvey, Crossingsville,

Rev. James A. Harvey, Crossingsville, Pa., and the Rev. Leo Panicki, of Christopher, Ill.

## FEARFUL HUMOR **COVERED FACE-**

Paterson, N. J., Dec. 9, 1913: "About

a year ago my face began to crack and get scale in blotches. It soon got worse and my fate was all spotted and rough, and it itched me very much at Now one may address a fetter sunday after 7 p. m. to New York or in some city no farther distant from Washington, and it will be delivered in the next morning s mail.

Investigation by the postmaster has numbers and then gradually covering blackheads began to show, first in small tains, my entire face. It was awful. The are malled every Sunday evening after the present collection hour. To remedy the condition which permits of letters itchy and my face had a most unsightly appearance. I tried different hours, Postmaster Praeger has arranged for the collection of mail on Sunday in all parts of the city at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and again at o'relief. Resinol Soap and Resinol Ointment caused me instant relief. By the time another jar of Resinol Ointday afternon collection means that letters mailed in any part of the city ment and cake of Res nol Soap were in time to catch this collection will sone, I can truthfully say that it was scart for their desinations to points a complete cure. My face had assumed its former color and looks, due to Resinol First morning mail. are, I think, the best for any skin trouble," (Signed) Robert Troyano, 200

Resinol Soap and Ointment heat eczema and other skin cruptions, stop THE BEST MADE

KC(12) Refrigerator(o

611 F ST. N. W.

Refrigerator(o)

Md. A few unscrupulous dealers try to sell substitutes for Resinol. Look out for them.—Advt.

## Days' Strike Toll, 26 Dead and Hurt

Colorado Aghast at List of Killed and Wounded in Battles at Coal Mines at Forbes and Walsenburg.

#### By J. H. FURAY.

DENVER, Col., April 30 .- At Forbes mine, nine dead, six wounded: at Walsenburg, five known dead, three wounded, three more may be dead.

Colorado stood aghast today in contemplation of this bloody summary of the human havoc wrought within the last twenty-four hours by its own citizens fighting each other to the death in the coal strike zone of southern Colorado.

As a result coaday of battling, Forbes coal camp of the Rocky Mountain Fuel Company, north of Trinidad, is today a smoking ruin. and militiamen as d strikers at Walsenburg are resting under an armed truce, awaiting the arrival of United States cavalry to take command of the situation.

Strikers, militie throughout southern renewing the fighting. Lajor F troops and to none other the proclamation issue Wilson called out the demanding the surrend-Holbrook will demand

Dispatches today fro blood-letting was at I tragedy was characte as the strikers' reven

idiers, and all the

soldiers, and all the stroyed, by order of Admittage Chase. Since then the without strikers.

According to Trinidal Forbes attacking, and Strikers attacking, and Nichols and forty mistrikebreakers defending Late Tuesday night, the "Gen." John Brown's strikebreakers attacking and Trinidad and marched

They occupied the hills about the camp and attacked soon after daylight.

## Woodward & Lothrop

New York-WASHINGTON-Paris

#### A SPECIAL SALE OF WOMEN'S HOUSE DRESSES. Regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 Values, Special Tomorrow at 85c.

300 House Dresses in the assortment, made of percale and chambray, in sizes 34 to 44.

Exceptionally good designs, embracing medium, dark and light unds, black and white stripes, blues and other good colors. Colors of each dress are guaranteed fast.

Made with regulation and drop sleeves, round and ve necks and plain or fancy collars. They are perfect-fitting Dresses with good, generous skirts. Every dress bears the Consumers' League label.

Values not easy to duplicate-regular \$1.50 and \$1.75 House esses, 85c. Also 38 House Dresses of fine lawns in fancy figures, black and

white and all white; broken sizes, but every size up to 46 is in the lot. Regularly \$2.50 Dresses, special at \$1.10 each. Third floor, Eleventh st.

#### A Sale of 100 Dozen Pairs Women's Silk Hose at 90c Pair. 100 dozen pairs Women's Fine Hose, some all pure silk and

others silk with lisle tops and soles, in black and white and sixty-five different shades, embracing the vivid new tones of fashion.

The weight, weave and quality of the silk is exceptional at the low price at which these hose are offered.

90c pair. Regular \$1.10 quality.

## Friday Special Sale of Cretonnes and Bordered Scrims. 300 yards Cretonne, 19c yard. Were 30c and 35c-

Cretonnes desirable for summer hangings, slip covers, boxes, cushions and decorative articles for the home. A number of good designs in a variety of colorings, most of which are light. There are several side-border patterns that are especially appropriate for cur-

## 600 yards Bordered Scrim, 16c yard. Was 25c.

Bordered Scrims, in a good range of colorings and designs on ecru and cream grounds. They make cool and attractive summer curtains. The price is one-third below regular.

Also 140 remnants and short lengths of Cretonnes, Curtain Muslins, Nets, Silkolines and various drapery and upholstery materials. Among this lot there is much opportunity for economica: and wise selection.

1-3 to 1-2 less regular prices.

## Friday Special in Desirable Pictures.

A lot of Sepia Prints, copies of such portraits as "Strawberry Girl," "Miss Peel," "Le Brun and Daughter," "Lady Hamilton," "Miss. Sheridan," and others of equal merit. They are suitably inclosed a old-fashioned portrait frames, size 13x16, dull-finished plain wood. with neatly ornamented corners.

68c each. Value, \$1.00.